(c) the reasons for not adopting decentralised planning so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) "Economic and Social Planning" is included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Further, the objectives of India's planning and its social premises derive from the Directive Principles of State Policy set forth in the Constitution. Among these are:

(i) "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political; shall inform all the institutions of national life."

(ii) "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood; (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; (c) that the operational of the economic system does not result in the concentration of the wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

Planning at the State level has characterised India's planning since inception. It may be noted that the planning process that has evolved in India has benefitted from the experience of planned development through national plans elsewhere, but it cannot be said that our Five Year Plans are based entirely on the erstwhile Soviet methods of planning.

India has a federal structure in which the powers and functions of the Central and State Governments are defined in the Constitution. "Economic and Social Planning" is in the Concurrent List, and vital areas of development, such as public health, education, land, agriculture, irrigation, electricity, local government and wide range of activities under industries and transport fall within the State List. consequent to the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendements, there is a growing emphasis on decentralised planning in a number of states. These will need to be dovetailed with the State plans and the Central plans.

Planning by its very nature is a participative process in which governments at different levels, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Non-Governmental Institutions, Voluntary Action Groups and, most of all, the people at large have to participate. The Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan emphasises the principle of cooperative federalism in order to achieve this process of participation.

For meeting certain national development priorities, as well as for tackling urgent socio-economic problems, such as basis minimum services, hill development, anti-poverty programmes, etc., funds will be earmarked for achievement of pre-specified goals, but such schemes will be implemented as part of State plans and sufficient flexibility will be given to States for designing the programmes and for implementing them. Central Ministeries will be involved in monitoring and in disseminating information and analysis regarding "best practices". The main responsibility for managing the programme will be that of the State and not that of the Centre.

In the case of power, selected major and medium irrigation projects, critical communication and agricultural development infrastructure, critical Science & Technology programmes, national statistics and environmental standards, detailed five year sectoral plans will be prepared including the policy perspective for private sector participation. Funds for these sectors both from Central Plan and in State Plan will need to be detailed and dovetailed and will have to be provided for. These will be monitoed at the Central level. For remaining projects/plans, a more decentralised procedure will be followed.

(c) Does not arise.

सौराष्ट्र-कच्छ क्षेत्र में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश

*513. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सौराष्ट्र कच्छ क्षेत्र में प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितना प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश हुआ;

(ख) इस निवेश का कितना प्रतिशत निवेश आधारभूत क्षेत्र में किया गया;

(ग) क्या कच्छ क्षेत्र औद्योगिक रूप से अत्यंत पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस क्षेत्र में विकास की गति बहुत धीमी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने कच्छ क्षेत्र में स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन): (क) सौराष्ट्र-कच्छ क्षेत्र (अर्थात् गुजरात राज्य में 7 जिलों-सुरेन्द्र नगर, भावनगर जूनागढ़, अमरेली, राजकोट, कच्छ और जामनगर जिलों से बना क्षेत्र) में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किये गये कुल विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश की वर्षवार राशि इस प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	रु० लाख में
1994	74095.76
1995	2758.60
1996	6693.90

(ख) इस निवेश में से आधारभूत संरचना के क्षेत्र (नामत: तेलशोधक कारखाने, विद्युत परियोजनाएं, सीमेंट उद्योग आदि) में किये गये निवेश की राशि लगभग 6431.38 लाख रु० है।

(ग) जी, नहीं, 27.4.83 को अधिसूचित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की पुन: वर्गीकृत सूची के अनुसार "केन्द्रीय राज सहायता योजना" के तहत गुजरात में "डेंग्स्" नामक मात्र एक "उद्योग रहित जिला" था, जो सौराष्ट्र-कच्छ क्षेत्र का भाग नहीं है। "उद्योग रहित जिला" योजना को 1988 में "विकास केन्द्र योजना" से प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया गया था और इसके तहत गुजरात के कच्छ जिले में गांधीधाम में ऐसे एक "विकास केन्द्र" की घोषणा की गई है और उसका अनुमोदन किया गया है। इस विकास केन्द्र को औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने हेतु भूमि, संपर्क सड़क, विद्युत, जल आपूर्ति आदि जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाओं से युक्त किया जायेगा। यह परियोजना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और कार्यान्वयन की आरंभिक अवस्था में है।

(घ) ऊपर (ख) में दिये गये अनुसार आधाभूत सुविधाओं में निवेश और गुजरात के कच्छ जिले में गांधीधाम में एक "विकास केन्द्र" की स्थापना से उस क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक विकास को बल मिलना स्वाभाविक है जिससे रोजगार सृजन होगा। जुलाई, 1995 में प्रकाशित गुजरात सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति का लक्ष्य भी राज्य के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में त्वरित विकास और बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करना है, जिसके लिए सरकार उक्त नीति के तहत निर्धारित रणनीतियों पर चल रही है।

UNIDO's help to Indian leather goods manufacturers

*514. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that United Nations Industrial Development Organisation has agreed to help Indian leather goods manufacturers in the fields of sub-contracting, managerial and marketing expertise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UNICO has arranged any meetings/interaction between Indian manufacturers and foreign companies during the International Leather Fair held in Calcutta in March, 1997;

(d) if so, the details of MoU etc. signed at the Fair ; and

(e) whether Government are taking any steps for technological upgradation of small scale industries and leather industry through this scheme and the details of the actual manufacturers of the bulk items in leather for local and export market?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d) The National Leather Development Programme (NLDP) of the Government of India is under implementation associaton with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) since 1992. The main components of the Programme in which UNIDO has been associated are: Human Resource Development, Product Development, as also support services and prototype development of selected machinery.

Under the NLDP, UNIDO in collaboration with the Government of West Bengal & Indian leather Products Association (ILPA) organised an "Investment and Technology Market" (INTECHMART) for the leather goods sector in West Bengal from 15—17 March, 1997. This INTECHMART facilitated Indian leather goods manufacaturers, *inter-alia*, in the fields of sub-